“Women Entrepreneurs Empowerment With Special Reference To Mahila Bachat Gat In Beed And Latur Districts.”

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Research Student:

Digambar Shivling Vhandkar

(M.com, NET, SET, GDC&A). Adas Tq Kaij Dist Beed.

Under the guidance of

Dr. G. P. Kapse (M.com, M.phil, Ph.D)

Principal and Research Guide,

Shahid Bhagat Singh College, Killari.Dist – Latur.

Research Center:

Dayanand Commerce College Latur

A. ABSTRACT

Women Entrepreneurs is a very important role in Indian economy. If India wants to develop economic than it is need for develop the women entrepreneurs. Women are treated less than equal to men in almost all the poor developing countries. Half of the world population consists of women but for centuries women are treated as home makers / house wife and his responsibility for to take care of children. Women are backward now a days less higher education categories in rural Indian areas. Women entrepreneurs face various problem like as cannot run around for marketing, protect life form childhood 'abla', depend on husband. The rural women entrepreneurs can create new economic opportunities for women and contribute to overall growth and leaving from poverty. The objective of this paper is to discuss the issues and to indicate about the supporting element in detail regarding women entrepreneurs in india. Women problems in india are of tradition, social- cultural values, ethics, motherhood, subordinate to husband and men, physically weak, avoided tension, hard work areas, avoids vehicle driving, cannot touch / talk unknown men, cannot education right etc,. the outcomes of this paper lack of family and career of women, lack of skill and training, lack of self confidence, no awareness about update knowledge, problems of rural beed district women entrepreneurship lack of innovations.

Keywords ; Women entrepreneurship, Rural development, Women empowerment.

B **Introduction:**

The onset of industrialization in 17th century brought the importance of the entrepreneur. The business faced a various problems challenges need for achieving the success business enterprise. The development of indian entrepreneurship is as old as harappan culture. The middle age of entrepreneurship increased area of function. The local kings gave silk cotton wear cotton based industries. The development of agricultural products like cotton, crop products exports to another countries. The scope of entrepreneurship in country tremendous. Especially since there is spreads in industrial sector in india. The manufacturing entrepreneurship in second half of

19th century textile bombay and ahmadabad tata established the first steel in 1991. After the first world war the indian government agreed production to certain industries. The indian government agreed to discriminating factory manufacturing in 20th centuries. The 21th centuries in specialized financing option related to capital industrial circulation by globalize government and markets are microfinance. Women across the world launching and operating new enterprises at a faster than positioning ventures.

Entrepreneur is one of the most important factor for start a business. An entrepreneur is an enterprising person who combines various factor of production, process and converts the raw material into finished product and creates utility in the product in the market to earn profit. Entrepreneurs offer solution of the grave unemployment. He is always trying to increase in per capita income through production of goods and services. Entrepreneurship development is one of the good options for regional development. Entrepreneur identify as risk taker, leader of employees, captain of the division.

Entrepreneurship as a team work employees and entrepreneur. There are many advantages to start a firm with other entrepreneurs. They can also give help team work adjustment to each other reduce the individual stress. Entrepreneurship is process including the work planning, co-ordination, motivation, leadership, decision making and controlling. He is Implement the realistic vision of the enterprises insufficient funds are the cause of the many field business. The importance of entrepreneurship may be summarized as faster development of business accessing larger marketing area large scale of manufacturing. India meets global exports today only by a small fraction that is less than two percent of the total market. To achieve growth potential the large growing markets India attract an entrepreneur.

Beed district has a long history of many rural and kingdoms. The old name of beed identify as champavati nagari. the city proudly shows some old monuments showing the signs of past glory. City protection walls until the 19th century this part of marathwada was under nizam monarchy, but was letter indian freedom frighters and nizam soldiers. The beed city main economy depen on agricultural sector. It is depend on monsoon rain for agricultural products. Beed also is a districts which provides a large number of labors which provide a large number of labor in India specially in the form of sugarcane cutters. Beed, gevrai , asti, shirur- kasar, patoda, majalgaon, kaij, wadwani, dharur, ambajogai, parli- vaijnath these are eleven talukas in Beed district.

Mahila bachat gat in beed district near by 100. Some name of shriram mahila bachat gat gevrai, manavlok mahila bachat gat ambajogai, maji sainik sanstha ashti, Kohinoor mahila mandal beed. Mahila bachat gat is the self help group that is formed among poor women. Women organize themselves into small groups around 10 to 20 and support themselves financially. The need for mahila bachat gat to reduce the poverty, to organize women and enable them to self help group.

Latur has an ancient history, which probably dates to the Rashtrakuta period. It was home to a branch of Rashtrakutas and the first king Dantidurga was from Lattalur, probably the ancient name for latur. Ratnapur is mentioned as a name for latur. The king Amoghavarsha of avinash developed Latur city. Latur became part of the idependent princely state of hydrabad under the Hydrabad of Nizams. After independence and the merger of Hydrabad with the indian union. Osmanabad became part of Bombay province in 1960. Osmanabad was one of its districts because efforts of farmers cooperation minister Keshavrao Sonwane and the assembly Vilasrao Deshmukh on 16 Aug 1982, a separate Latur district was carved out of Osmanabad district. Latur, Renapur, Nilanga, Udgir, Ausa, Ahmadpur, Chakur, Deoni, Jalkot, Shiruru-Anantpal these are ten talukas in latur district. Latur district identify as educational city. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is backbone for economic development. Women Entrepreneurs bachat gats are lot of important role in development for latur district. Swayamsiddhamahila mahila gat latur, Satyaprat Mahila Bachat Gat Moti nagar, Matoshri Mahila bachat gat shamnagar latur, Nari Prabhodhan Manch Latur, Devika Mahila Mandal Renapur Latur, Devika Mahila Mandal Ausa Latur, Swaymsiddha mahila mandal latur in shorts identify by SMM for brevity was founded in 1996 in latur was registration under public trust SMM Founded byAdv.Mrs. Smita Sharadchandra Parchure objective for that ngo are poor women the aim are protection to Poor women and children. The new issue SMM formed with the aim of helping women and children, in distress and awareness empowerment children, Girls and Women. SMM the backbone is three Self Confidence, Swadhar, and Independence.

C. Review of literature and development:

1) Purnamitadasgupta(2005): :

Women labor force participation rate in rural India was negatively influenced by education, ownership, of land age of number of young in household monthly per capita expenditures. Wage rate had a negative effect on women labor but was only significant for bpl household.

2) Sairabellkurbah, marthin luther (2007):

To determine the enabling and constraining factors associated with successful entrepreneurship political and economic features despite average education and humble family women have been equal men so need for hard work, khasti women have been equal to men. Women entrepreneurs success from skill, promote risk taking and innovativeness.

3) Anita tripathylals (2012):

The main objective is rise of women entrepreneurs in India and how it has evolved since the pre-independence days qualitative and quantitative the growth of have been study into four different periods pre-independence period , post in-dependence period ,post liberalization period and post global recession period indicate women entrepreneur ecosystem useful.

4) V. Krishnamoorthy and R. Balasubramani (2014);

Identify the important the women entrepreneurs motivation factors and its impact on entrepreneurial success. The study identify ambition skills and family support, market opportunities, government subsidy motivation significant impact entrepreneurs.

D. **Objectives of study**:

1. To know the women entrepreneurs problem in rural areas.
2. To study the entrepreneurship evolution and development in India with special reference Beed and Latur districts in Maharashtra.
3. To find out the different weaknesses and drawback factors for women rural entrepreneurs.
4. To suggest remedial measures for progress of women entrepreneurship in Beed and Latur district.

E**. Hypothesis**:

1) Mahila bachat gat is important and powerful instrument in the development in women entrepreneurship.
2) Mahila bachat gat will contribute for rural women entrepreneurs empowerment.
3) Self help group, non government organization and mahila bachat gat motivate create for weak women entrepreneurs in Beed and Latur districts.

F. **Research Methodology:**

The process to used the collect information and data for the purpose of making business decision. The methodology may include publication research, surveys, interviews, other techniques, and cloud includes present and historical information.

The study is carrying from with the help of primary and secondary method indicate given below:

1) Primary data collection method:

Use for primary data collection method through direct interviews and questionnaires.

2) Secondary data collection method:

Use for secondary data collection method through information from mahila bachat gat, internet, newspaper, annual report, library etc.

Selection of Sampling:

To complete this research study research scholar will study on following sample which was drawn.

Sr.No.	Particular	Total Respondent No	Selected Sample (25%)
1	Women Entrepreneurs In Beed District.	1000	250
2	Women Entrepreneurs In Latur District.	1000	250
	Total	2000	500

Structure Questionnaire will be used to generate the primary data with a sample size of 500. Interview schedules will be uses for the women entrepreneurs in Beed and Latur districts.The questionnaire type base on empowerment. The sample selection is 25% of total respondent women entrepreneurs.

3) Statistical method of data analysis:

Data analysis and finally conclusion with the help of some statistical tools like as table, classification, graph, average

G. **Importance of study:**

Mahila bachat gat targets the rural and urban household below the poverty alleviation programmes. Women entrepreneurs provides the poor women the employment and income for live hood. Microfinance sector has traversed a long journey from micro saving fund and supply to poor women. These bachat gat have acquired a prominent place in the development circuits.

Microfinance sector has traversed a long journey from micro savings to micro enterprises and now entered in insurance and micro pension. This gradual and evolutionary great opportunities to poor in India. It is necessary for economic backward beed district. Beed district identify as sugarcane labor, lack of innovation, lack of capital, lack of skill development programs and industrial development. Bachat gat standing from weak and poor women for co-operative to each other.

The foundation for manavlok was laid by Dr. lohiya in the year 1962 with an aim to solve the socio economic problems of the community. Manavlok is the abbreviation for marathwada navnirman lokayat, navnirman means new creativity/ innovation. Manavlok symbolizes a new idea, innovation in rural development.The present secetary of manavlok Mr. aniket comes with 25 farming and agricultural technologies for water conservation.

The Samruddhi mahila bachat gat is important role in economic development in latur district. The Samruddhi group is self help group for poor women. This mahila gat objective is producing a home food product and sale in the market. Latur district immediate developing from lot of mahila bachat gat.

H. **Scope of the study;**

This study base on an empirical survey conducted by the researcher in the Beed district as well as Latur District in Maharashtra state. The main objective is role of women entrepreneurs in economic development in india. Women entrepreneurs of both registered and unregistered the units reflects in government data. This thesis limitation is the area of Beed and Latur districts.

I. **Work plan / Chapterization:**

Research chapterization will be planning given below:

1) Introduction:
   A) The evolution of entrepreneurship development.
   B) Statement of problem women entrepreneurs.
2) Review of literature :
   A) Studies on entrepreneurship a brief review.
   B) Indian literature on entrepreneurship.
3) Entrepreneur and entrepreneurship development.
   A) Entrepreneur.
   B) Entrepreneurship.
4) Growth of mahila bachat gat.
   A) Problem of mahila about bachat gat.
   B) Finance source for bachat gat.
   C) Case study on mahila bachat gat.
   D) Social –economic profile of mahila bachat gat.
5) Data analysis and interpretation:
   A) Survey Report.
   B) Questionnaire I Entrepreneurs.
   C) Questionnaire II Trainers/ Motivators.
6) Findings, conclusions and suggestions:
   A) Findings
   B) Conclusion
   C) Suggestion.

J. Reference list;

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3) Entrepreneurship Development- DR. S. L. GUPTA Dr. Arun Mittal. – International Book House PVT. LTD. New Delhi.
4) Women empowerment – Changing lives and making a difference – Nidhi Gupta.
5) Aher Vilas: The difficult path of entrepreneurship training lokrajya government of Maharashtra.
6) https://divyamarathi.bhaskar.com Women self help group in beed.
7) https://www.reserchgate.net/study on rural women entrepreneurship in India Issues and Challenges.
8) https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in

Research Scholar	Research Guide
Digambar Shivling Vhandkar	Dr. G.P. Kapse